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CONCESSIONS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

TO THE DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE. TRIBUTES TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO

FRANCE-TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT-THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL-PAYMENT OF MEMBERS-

TBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.?

Copyright . 1892; By The Tribune Association London, March 26 .- All sorts of rumors about the German Emperor's health have been current during the week. Sifted, they resolve themselves into a bad cold, and the irritation natural to a proud man obliged to betake himself to a diet of his own words. It is announced that he has been hunting and shooting daily at Hubertusstock, and will return to-day to Berlin to dine this evening with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. His retreat on the Education bill is covered by a change in the Ministry, a change so peculiar that discussion has turned on that rather than on the Emperor's humiliation. Count von Caprivi resigns as Prime Minister of Prussia, retaining his post as Imperial Chancellor, and becoming, or remaining, Prussian Foreign Minister. This was suggested last week as a possible way out of the difficulty, but it is doubtful whether it does not create more embarrassments than it evades. Bismarck tried it, and pronounced the separation of the Prussion and Imperial Premierships unworkable. What Prince Bismarck could not manage, Count von Caprivi will hardly carry through: even with Count von Eulenburg as Prussian Prime Minister to help him, who is able and has administrative experience. There seems little doubt that Count von Caprivi desired to resign the Chancellorship also, and retire from political life. The Emperor refused to allow him to go: yet the general impression is that Count von

drawal is only a question of time. The Education bill, at any rate, is dead; or all those Clerical features of it which made it hateful to every man who values religious free of England, in other words, has become a colonial dom. It was the Emperor's surrender on a question he had declared vital which made everybody believe his health was giving way. The wisdom of his surrender only makes it the more Canadian raids into Behring Sca. But Lord Rosesurprising. He has discovered that public opinion is stronger than he, and that Imperial infallibility has its limits. The immediate future of Germany is the brighter for this unexpected clear-sighted-

Caprivi is so much weakened that his final with-

The political situation is, nevertheless, much more mixed. The Catholics were an essential part of the Ministerial majority in the Prussian Diet, and their vote can no longer be depended on. A coalition with the National Liberals is improbable. They argue that on parliamentary principles their leader ought to have been aked to take office when Count von Caprivi and Count von Zedlitz resigned. So he ought; but parliamentary government does not exist in Germany, and cannot

France, and the social and political results of it. express their opinions freely on this subject. I their opponents have seen the Small Holdings bill am under no obligation not to quote what appears in English print, and I will take M. Blowitz's disposed by general cheering. Mr. Gladstone patch to this morning's "Times" as a summary joined in the debate of Thursday, blessing and patch to this morning's "Times" as a summary After a reference to the farewell retiring Minister, and to the presence of the lead- wanted compulsion, wanted parish councils, and ing French Minister and the representative of wanted a much larger scheme of leases. This last President Carnot, M. Blowitz continues thus:

to the great success of Mr. Reid's mission. has smoothed down difficulties, and has gained esteem by which his country has profited. He has the yeomen to possess the land, not merely to been very hospitable, and has made all his guests occupy it. So Mr. Chaplin's bill was read the at home, seconded by Mrs. Reid. His efforts have second time without a division. led first to agreeable relations between the Govwho was good enough to call journalists his confreres, has proved that the intelligence of a jourso as to discuss with French statesmen the economic questions at issue. As humorously remarked able, in spite of the fierce opposition of the breeders of the petit cochon national, to effect the introduction of American pork, and only this is also an English side to this question. great advantage of his own country and the great satisfaction of France, has combined the useful and the ornamental, inducing France to make can. concessions which would have been refused to a man less gracious and persuasive. He has added to the eleverness of the Americans the urbanity of the French."

The Anarchist dynamitters of Paris are, with one or two important exceptions, in the hands of the Paris police, who have shown energy and ingenuity in dealing with what might have been a serious matter. Their leader has escaped, as Anarchist leaders have a habit of doing, but the police think they have got hold of a great part of the dynamite available for explosions, and of the agents who were to have used it. They have arrested; moreover, three Anarchists accused of attempting to use poison in addition to dynamite. There is evidence, but not enough is published to convince the public or to convict the accused. Neither poison nor dynamite is at this moment an accepted instrument of political regeneration,

either in France or Great Britain. There are ominous mutterings from St. Petersburg about the coming emigration of Jews this The news is, from our point of view, both good and bad. It is good news that the whole German frontier is to be closed against their movement. Nothing could be more important to us, because it is from German ports that the bulk of Russian emigrants set sail for America. That Jewish committee in Berlin which is supplied with funds from England to divert the Jewish movement from British shores is known to have arranged for thousands of passages from Hamburg to lew-York. Whether their clients can reach Hamburg by sea direct will be an interesting question. uber of intending emigrants-and this is the bad news-is described in St. Petersburg itself overwhelming. It is so large that Baron Hirsch some weeks ago again sent Mr. Arnold White to St. Petersburg to see what he could do to stop the rush, or to mitigate and minimize it. ite's mission had another ostensible object, but this is now said to be the real aim of that very energetic Ambassador. Baron Hirsch is not ready, and Argentina is not ready. Colonel Goldschmidt, Baron Hirsch's agent, has but just gone out to prepare the way before these coming multitudes. was long since told that immediate help toward that emigration she foments was impossible, and some sort of an understanding was arrived at, or was supposed to be. I take it that nowhere it is difficult to come to a complete understanding or agreement on any question whatever as in and with Russian officials. It is as difficult to deal with M. Pobiedonosteff as it is to pro-

nounce his name. He is, in this matter as in so

It is pretty well understood by those who

many others, the real authority.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SHAMROCK -MR. WHISTLER'S PICTURES.

is that great numbers of them will present themselves without any badge or earmark of pauperfar, and have even told them that New-York is than all other classes put together. That, too, is closed to them. The Jewish organ in St. Peters- true. Democracy is king, and a very raw burg, where a Jewish organ is still allowed to democracy it is in this country. exist, is doing its best to check emigration. But the success of any of these efforts is doubtful, majority, but it is to be noted that the Glad-The one thing which could arrest the exodus stonians, as a body, supported it, and it is with might be the action of the German authorities, if their decree of exclusion could be made known throughout Russia. It is a measure which will involve cruel hardship, but there must be cruel hardships in any case, and it is not Germany nor America, but Russia which is responsible for form yesterday in a Breslau paper. Its provisions advantage in New-York. Even Jews with money back as if destitute. The Berlin dispatch from text omits the always. There is a time for every which I quote alleges that Jews have already thing. But Lord Rosebery thought that the time been shot in attempting to evade the frontier guards. The estimate of the number now seeking to leave Russia is 400,000. A military cordon along the entire German frontier is

What is Russia doing in these wretched circumstances of her own creation? Well, the Russian Minister of the Interior has telegraphed to the Governor of the Pale for a report on the prospect of spring emigration. "The agricultural Jews of Cherson," adds this writer, "are in a terrible plight, and but for the unostentatious charity of Lord Rothschild and his coreligionists in England, the death roll would have been enormous."

Lord Rosebery, who has a taste for epigram, remarked on Wednesday that English foreign policy consists of two questions, the Eastern Question and the Western question; the Eastern question in India, the Western in Canada. The foreign policy This generalization, which is perhaps rather too general, gave Lord Rosebery an ex- a patriotic Irish soldier named Thomas O'Grady cellent occasion for saying a useful word about | bery, with the Foreign Office in view, does not feel himself at liberty to do more than to express hope that the United States will never be unfriendly to England. He abstains with care from taking sides, either with Canada or America. Nobody knows better than he does the irresponsi ble pugnacity of our Canadian neighbors, the pugnacity of the small boy in the street with the big brother in reserve. But you must not expect to hear the whole truth on this subject from any English lips, least of all from one whose dominant passion is Imperialism.

of business in the House of Commons, that little be called into being in a day, or by a single crisis. is now heard of that collapse or swift coming Irish Member cried Oh, and laughed. I refrain by Mr. Reid's wish from saying what I catastrophe which lately served as a text for should like about his three years' mission in Gladstonian homilies. The Athanasian tone has been dropped for the present by the Gladstonian But he does not appear to have foreseen that the organs, and Mr. Balfour's "failure" as Leader is Paris correspondents of the English papers would not so much of a failure as it was. Ministers and am under no obligation not to quote what appears pass its critical stage amid a sort of truce acdamning the bill in the same breath. dinner which eve American colony offered the it as an honest effort in the right direction, but | want surprised his own followers, whose aim is to s opportunity of testifying abolish leases and make the tenant everywhere best he could, poor man. But all things, even

ernment and bimself, and next to improved re- conspiracy has been defeated by 46 votes only in lations between the two Governments. Mr. Reid, the House of Commons. The attempt had the support of Sir William Harcourt, and the qualified support of at least one great lawyer, Sir Charles nalist adapts itself with a special flexibility and Russell. Nevertheless it is far more a political promptitude to all the positions intrusted to him. than a legal question. It is simply an attempt to Knowing on his arrival but a few words of French, make boycotting legal. Mr. Gladstone gave the be speedily familiarized himself with the language signal at the Holborn Restaurant last autumn, the same Mr. Gladstone who once denounce? cotting as a combination to destroy private liberty by one of the speakers last night, he has been by fear of ruin and starvation. The difference is that boycotting was then used in opposition to him. It would now be used in his support. There morning be signed an extradition treaty which English trade-unions desire to be free to use will make America a less agreeable place of sojourn intimidation in support of strikes, and to prevent for French swindlers. His mission, in short, has men from working when the unions do not wish been summed up thus by one of those who have them to work. The alliance of the English unions, watched his work. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, to the like that of the Irish League, is now a prime object with Mr. Gladstone. Any law disagreeable to either he seems ready to sweep away, if he

The miners' Eight Hours bill has got its quietus for the present, and lies buried in the House of Commons under a majority of 112. The recent experiment of the Miners' Federation on the patience of the public had, perhaps, something to do with the size of this majority. Miners who "play" at public expense cannot expect popularity in return. A split among their friends and advo-cates had still greater influence in increasing the majority. Common-sense and absence of politics had most of all. Mr. Leake, who brought in the bill, is a Gladstonian; Mr. Burt, who moved its rejection, is a Gladstonian; Mr. Chamberlain, who supported it in a dangerous speech, is a Unionist, and the Home Secretary, who opposed it with ability and honest good sense, is a Unionist. John Morley, faithful to his Newcastle pledges, voted against it, and so did some thirty other Gladstonians. Lord Randolph Churchill, whose democracy takes at times a Socialistic turn, voted for the bill, in company with Sir William Harcourt, Sir George Trevelyan, and most of the minor lights of that faith. The major light of all, the Old Parliamentary Hand, walked out of the House without voting. Thus does he evince his openness of mind on a question with respect to which there are, on both sides, votes to be gained and votes

It seems to be admitted that there is a large majority of miners who want an eight hours bill. Mr. Burt admitted it, eulogizing the minority as large, compact and resolute. Mr. Burt was himself a coal miner, and is still, I believe, secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Association. The House respects him, and his colleagues, or ex-colleagues, in the coal-pits respect him also. The present tendency among miners, as among other laboring classes, is to find a panacea for all the ills of the laboring classes in legislation. Pressure upon Parliament is to take the place of pressure upon employers and upon the public. Wednesday's proceedings show that that pressure must be stronger and opinion more unanimous than it now is among workingmen in order to be successful.

Last night's debate on Mr. Fenwick's resolution for payment of Members was perhaps less important than the eight hours discussion, but eemed to be more interesting to Members. Mr. Fenwick, like Mr. Burt, is a workingman's representative, and has been a working collier. He speaks for a great body of artisans who think the doors of the House of Commons ought to be open to them, and know that under the present system they are closed. Parliament, so long as Members are unpaid, must be a rich man's Parliament. It is as difficult for a poor man to insensible.

· engineering this exodus that United States enter it as for the rich ports are closed and will remain closed to pauper the Scriptures to enter into the Kingdom of migrants, whether Jewish or others. The trouble | Heaven. The few laboring men now there are supported by subscription, or by trade union funds. Mr. Palfour opposed the resolution on the ground ism. They start with funds realized from forced that the area of the English constituencies' choice sales of what property they had in Russia. They apay, or could pay, their own passage-money. The true, since residence within the electing district true, since residence within the electing district Jewish committee of Konigsberg have warned their is not here required. He hinted also that the fellow-countrymen against pushing matters too laboring classes have already more political power

> The House rejected the resolution by sixty-five them an article of party faith. They believe that the artisan vote is theirs, or the majority of it, and there are few things which either Mr. Gladstone or his followers will refuse to men who have

It appears that the fate of Home Rule is now them. The decree made its appearance in official indissolubly connected with that of Lord Rosebery's umbreila. Both are left outside, or, as are most stringent, and might be considered with Lord Resebery told the City Liberal Club on Wednesday evening, in the hall. One report makes him say that he shall "always" endeavor to support on their journey, and those who have to leave the Irish question with his umbrella, in both money and ocean tickets, are to be turned the hall. But I apprehend that the authentic thing. But Lord Rosebery thought that the time for a speech on that threadbare subject was no then, at a convivial gathering in his honor. not one hour was advanced the coming of that joyful day when, in Mr. Chauncey Depew's flamecolored words, enslaved Ireland will be made free.

Lord Rosebery only gave expression to the general weariness of his party. fact, only two theories of Home Rule-one, that the public are so sick of it that to urge it is an offence; the other, that the public are so convinced of its justice and necessity that to argue it there is no need. I do not pretend to say which theory is the true one. I only remark that the practical effect of both is to leave Ireland out in the cold with Lord Rosebery's umbrella. Not for a fortnight has any human being in this country said or done anything worth mentioning relating to this burning question, this saying of Lord Rosebery's alone excepted.

Another burning Irish question has, however, been asked in the House of Commons. There is serving as full private in a British regiment known as the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. On March 17 he paraded for duty wearing a shamrock in his glengarry cap.

"Was he ordered to remove the shamrock?" asked Colonel Nolan sternly of the Secretary of War. That high functionary did not know, but promised to inquire. He did inquire, and received a long official report from Colonel Anley ommanding the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He read it to the House, which Estened, breathless. Then the murder came out. Captain Tindal did direct the senfor non-commissioned bifficer to order Private O'Grady to remove the shamronk. Captain Tindal pleaded that he did not know the bunch of green was shamrock, and did not know that it was St. Patrick's Day, at which the O'Grady, on receiving the order, made answer: " I won't do it." Loud cheers from the Irish Members. Order repeated; refusal repeated. Loud His refusal was regarded as an act of insubordination, and for that Captain Tin dal gave him forty-eight hours' imprisonment-"for wearing of the green!" cried an Honorable Member, nationality not stated.

Now, continued the Secretary of State for War, it was explained to O'Grady that he was runished not for the shamrock, but for disobedience. This subtle distinction was not readily grasped by the fired off, which Mr. Stanhope had to answer as and Captain Tindal and Colonel Nolan and Colo nel Anley and the Adjutant-General at Aldershot and the Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, all of whom bore a part in this business, all retired

The Durham coal strike continues, and the temper of the miners is becoming insolent. There have been collisions daily between them and the police, and a serious riot at Hebburn. The Heburn colliery is in danger of being drowned. Its owners are wicked enough to wish to save their property by pumping. The miners are resolved that they shall not. They attacked the men engaged in pumping, and the attack was renewed night after night. The police, and finally troops from Newcastle, were called out, and yesterday part of the garrison from York were dispatched to the scene. This judicious display of force cooled the temper of the miners, and last evening was allowed to pass quietly. In the previous conflicts there were no deaths, but many injuries, and more trouble is feared.

The Yorkshire miners have gone back to work secording to order. But there also the situation

The exhibition of Mr. Whistler's pictures in Bond Street is a very remarkable one; remarkable among other things for the change of tone in which the British critic now approaches this artist This is a country where nothing succeeds like success. Even if the success be won abroad, its becomes presently perceptible in England itself, where insularity, if not quite a thing of the past, is less universal and systematic than it once was. The gold medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1889 and the purchase of Mr. Whistler's portrait of his mother by the Luxembourg have at last been heard of in England. The reluctant disciples of Mr. Ruskin and that generation which pinned its art faith to Mr. Frith's Derby Day have been converted to silence. The pres has perceived that Mr. Whistler must be taken eriously and criticised seriously. Sneers and stale jokes and mouldy quotations from the author of Modern Painters will no longer answer. There are still signs of the old Philistine spirit here and there. There are comments which show that the most sincere efforts to appreciate the beautiful

and the delicate may be unsuccessful, Mr. Whistler has thought proper to enliven the pages of his catalogue with extracts from this same British press in its unregenerate days, its days of blind ignorance of what was then, as it still is, most admirable in his work. He would find it difficult to collect many such samples of the present date. Detraction has given place to sulogy, and the papers which used to echo the prinions of the dullest Academicians are now loud n praise of Mr. Whistler's harmonious color, rened perception, and adroit touch, of his sparkling brilliancy and masterly rendering of character and

of natural facts. It is the first time his test work in oil has been brought together in any quantity. Here are nocturnes and symphonies and harmonies, not of them exquisite in color and in Here are such portraits as that of Miss many of them exquisite in color and in feeling. Here are such portraits as that of Miss Alexander, which Velasquez might have signed; and that of Lady Archie Campbell, which all Paris thought the gem of the section where it was hing in 1889—I am sorry to say the English section, the American authorities having contrived section, the American authorities in ving contrived to quarrel with this great American artist. Here are the Gold Screen and the Music Room, either of which would make the painter famous. Here above all is the Carlyle, on which the New Galiery in Regentst, under some pressure, has relinquished its hold; from which this generation may see what the great writer really was in body and spirit. Education is a slow process, but this collection of Mr. Whistler's work will do as much

HIS THROAT CUT BY A MOB. the church, East Green wich Academy and the Women's Home Mission of the Methodist Church, and \$500 to the Rev. Mr. Goodler.

THE MURDERERS SAID TO BE STRIKERS.

A WATCHMAN KILLED IN THE STREET IN LONG ! ISLAND CITY-THREE MEN UNDER ARREST.

The strike in the Simonds Manufacturing Company's stove foundry in Long Island City resulted in a murder last night. The murdered man was the watchman of the firm and the only employe of the company at work except the superintendent. It is thought that the murder was the result of ill feeling on the part of the strikers toward the murdered man for standing by the company, and that the murder was done by some of the strikers. The name of the murdered man was B. C. Arnold, and he was a member of the Hammond Detective Agency of this city, and lived in Montague-st., Brooklyn.

He was on his way to work last night and is hought to have gone to Long Island City by the Brooklyn Crosstown Street Car Line. alighted, it is supposed, at Borden and Vernon aves., Long Island City, and started to walk switches into the freight yard. At this point he was set upon by a number of men and a struggle ensued. The crowd swayed back and forth once or twice, with Arnold in the centre, and then broke, the assailants running away. Arnold sank to the sidewalk, blood flowing in streams from a terrible knife wound in the throat which had severed the jugular vein.

Officer Keegan was attracted to the spot by cries of "Help!" "Murder!" The officer found Charles McElone, a grinder, living at No. 198 East Eighth-st., Long Island City, stooping over the murdered man, with his band pressed against the rived on the scene five minutes after the scuttle was seen to take place. Arnold was dead. The doctor said that death had been almost instan-

John Himpling, a nickel-plater, who went out with the strikers yesterday morning, was taken into custody last night by Officers Mulligan and Keegan. Himpling, when arrested, told Officer Keegan that he saw the dead man surrounded by a number of strangers. He saw him fall to the ground, immediately after which the strangers ran away. One of them was heard to remark: "We've fixed that fellow at last!"

Himpling says he thinks the men belong to the gang whom Foreman Hammond, of the stove foundry, brought from Boston last week. Hammond Globe," calling for a number of stove moulders About forty men replied to this advertisement Hammond agreed to pay them \$2.75 a day with The men were taken to Long Island City in a closed van and taken into the factory that they would be required to eat, drink, sleep and work in the factory for at least one month after some indignant remonstrance with Richards they demanded their return fare to Boston. Rich ards refused to give them one cent, and ordered them to leave the place. They subsequently called on Mayor Gleason and told their The Mayor told them he was powerless to aid them, but to call next day and he would pay their expenses back to Boston himself.

The strikers say that it is these men who con mitted the murder, out of revenge, as they re fused to accept the Mayor's offer, and are still lounging around Hunter's Point, out of work and out of pocket.

wicide and scouts the idea of murder. He bases his suspicions on the following letter found in

In another pocket of the dead man's clothing ust been written:

just been written:

Dear Mother; I am writing with my paper in my hand and a 6-shooter on either side of the. I am a might watchman in a mill in this city as special detective and watchman where the strikers threaten to destroy the property of the company. I am well and strong and will be home by April I. How is Percy and all the rest! How is Mary's rheumatism! Are you well and strong yourself! I suppose ormand is a full-fledged professor now. What is Percy going to do this summer! I expect to go to Eastman's College in June or July. Are you well and strong yourself! There is every prospect of an early spring down here. It seems good to hear the birds sing once more. Write to me as soon as you can. Your affectionate son."

Long Island City, March 26, '92.

Arnold was about twenty-cight years old, and

Arnold was about twenty-eight years old, and was over six feet tall. From letters found in ance at the Simonds foundry created a great deal of comment every day. He were a large cartridge belt about his waist and a brace of revolvers were thrust into it. The belt was found upon him after he had been wounded, but tound upon and the the cartridges and revolvers were missing.

Himpling and McElone, who are in custody, bear a good reputation. Frank Davis, eighteen years old. Hving at No. 165 East Fourth-st., was subsequently taken into custody by Sergeant Bush-man, who declined to tell upon what grounds be

ade the arrest. The strike at Simonds's foundry has been it The strike at Simonds's foundry has been in progress for over a month. It originated with the stove moulders, when Superintendent Richards was placed in charge. They say that Richards was formerly a superintendent of a gang of convicts in Sing Sing prison, and that he tried to introduce convict rules into the Long Island City stove foundry, and that he said 65 cents a day was enough for a single man and 75 cents for a married man. Mr. Richards denies this latter statement, and says that he was willing to pay as much as any other man.

Up to yesterday the strikers conducted them-

statement, and says that he was willing to pay as much as any other man.

Up to yesterday the strikers conducted them-selves in an orderly and peaceable manner. A number of the strikers called at police headquarters last night, and said they had nothing whatever to do with the crime and condemned it. The strike assumed a new phase vesterday morning when do with the crime and condemned it. The strike assumed a new phase yesserday morning when the burnishers, nickel-platers, truck drivers and every employe of the establishment, with the exception of the dead may and Superintendent Richards left the foundry and joined the strikers. Arnold's body was taken to Undertaker Conway's Morgue last night on a permit issued by Coroner Meiners. His parents were informed of his death. They live in Worcester, Mass., and are said to be wealthy

CONTEST OF A WILL PERMITTED.

New-Bedford, March 26 (Special).-Judge Allen, of the petitioners in the contested will of Charles T. Borden, druggist, of Mansfield. The petitioners—Mrs. Annie McCullough and Miss Bertha Briggs, of this city, and Mrs. Ellen Goff, of Rehoboth, a niece of Borden-asked to take an appeal from the decision of the Probate Court, allowing the will probated, as they allege that the will was probated and the estate distributed without their knowledge or consent, they being nearest of kin to Borden. The petitioners further alleged that the testator was unduly influenced by the Rev. E. W. Goodler and members of the Methodist Church at Mansueld. The will gave \$5,000 each to

TO BRING THE SILVER BILL UP AGAIN.

THE RULES COMMITTEE WILL REPORT AN ORDER -VARIED OPINIONS AS TO ITS CHANCES.

Washington, March 26 (Special).-The special order rom the Committee on Rules of the House for the cor sideration of the Bland bill will probably be brought in on Monday. There seems to be an impression, in the minds of some of the anti-silver Democratic leaders that they are to be suppressed. Mr. Tracey of New-York, to-day saw the Speaker in regard to cer tain motions which he desired should be included in the order; and he was surprised when the Speake cordially agreed that cil these propositions should be voted upon. It may not be impertinent to say that one of the motions which Mr. Tracey insisted should be covered by the special order is a motion which he might have made last Tuesday, or Wednesday, o Thursday, and that another was the one offered by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, on Thursday night.

The anti-silver Democrats are making a big fight to defeat the rule to bring the bill to a vote and are hopefu of succes; but from present indications the chances are against them. They have the support of some Dem up Vernon-ave, toward the foundry. He had ocrats who would not vote directly against a Free nearly reached the point where the Long Island Coinage bill; but, on the other hand, there are a considerable number of Republicans who will probably vote for the rule or not vote at all (which would hav the same effect), in order to force a square test vote on the question of free coinage. These men will vote against a Free Coinage bill, when it comes up, on its merits, but are against sidetracking the bill.

Mr. Reed, Mr. Dingley and others are in favor o voting against the Silver bill in all its parliamentary stages from now on. But Mr. Burrows, Mr. Hender son, of lowa; Mr. Hepkins, of Illinois, and other West ern Republicans, with some Eastern men, will not agree to this programme. The silver question, was as much an issue as anything in the West, and they insist that Democrats in the West who have been attacking the Republican policy shall come squarely wound, trying to stop the flow of blood. McElone out and record themselves for or against free coinage. works in the Simonds stove foundry. The officer placed him under arrest. Dr. J. B. Kennedy arther House provided the Republicans as a party do not oppose its adoption.

The probabilities are that if the rule be adopted no other proposition looking to a side-tracking of the silver question can succeed. The anti-silver Democrats intend to move a substitute in the nature of monetary conference proposition for the Bland bill; but the Republicans, if not against the rule, will not aid in the shifting of the issue by a monetary con ference. They say that the President, under the law as it is at present, has authority to participate in a monetary conference, and that therefore the passage of an additional law is unnecessary.

Of course, if against the rule, they will also be against the next proposition of the anti-silver Demo rats to postpone the matter until after the next Presi denial election. When the question comes up on the passage of the Bland bill, however, there is no doubt as to how the Republicans will stand, and there will then be an alliance between the anti-silver Demo-crats and all except nine of the Republicans.

Mr. Funston, of Kansas, and V. A. Taylor, of Ohio, who have heretofore voted with the free-coinage men will vote against the bill on its merits. The antisilver Democrats assert that they can win the fight or its merits, but by a narrow majority. The free-coinage men have abated to a remarkable degree their confi-dence in their ability o pass a free-coinage measure through the House, and are endeavoring to have every man who is with them present when a vote is taken, as they fully realize the fact that not a vote can be spared. A number of the free-coinage men are doubtful of the result, and expect defeat by from one to five votes. They say that all their men are not to be abso to them if a few of their votes should be fost. They say their greatest strength, however, lies in an absolutely direct vote, and that the men disposed to bolt on indirect issues may then feet constrained to stand in line. Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, sold this atternoon that he thought the aliver men was the line that he thought the aliver men to be should win by a very few votes if it came to an issue on the Bland bill itself, Mr. Warner, of New-York, on the contrary, expressed the belief that the silver bill could not pass the Honse. It was dying, but dying hard, he added. lutely relied upon, and that it would not be surprising

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS WANT IT DEFERRED. Washington, March 26 (Special).-There is one a speci of the silver tussle which will be of immediate in to have the subject postumed at least until after the election of April 6. 14 has been represented to the Speaker, of the House and other Democratic leaders in that body, as well as to Democratic Senators whose position on the silver question has been regarded as uncertain, that any vote in the House which will show that the Democratic majority is favorable to the Bland bill will be fatal to Democratic prospects in Rhode Island. An effort is made to show that Rhode Island is a pivotal State. On the vote for the speakership this pivotal State was equally divided etween Crisp and Mills. Both Crisp and Mills now rote for free coinage, and Messrs, Lapham and Page, f Rhode Island, both vote egainst it. That shows or me on the sincerity of Rhode Island Dem-ormey on the coinage question. There does not seem to be any luminent or promising prospect that Speaker Crisp will pocket his convictions on the silver ques-tion in order to benefit a Cleveland boom in Rhode Island. he depth of the sincerity of Rhode Island Dem

was found this letter, which booked as if it had TO PREVENT CONTRACTS FOR GOLD PAYMENTS. Des Moines, Iowa, March 26.-The lower House the State Legislature to-day adopted a bill to make silver dollars legal tender in Iowa, heading off loan and trust companies from requiring payments to be made in gold.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS ON THE DEBATE. London, March 26,-"The Times," in an editorial the unexpected development of strength on the antiprobability that such a measure will become a lay The leader of the Democrats must regret that he ignored the advice to keep the silver question in the back ground until the Presidential campaign was over. It his possession, it appears that previous to his em-ployment as a detective he was the agent for a stove polish house in Philadelphia. His appear-a party, to free silver, they will be beaten hip and thigh the Atlantic states. The accumulation of almost uscless bullion is producing the natural consequences, and business men are awakening to a perception of the danger."

crats are now able to shelve the question. However discredited, the silver party has the strongest motives to fight to the last gasp. That the whole exhibition is debasing and unworthy of an enlightened country, and that the success of the free colnage policy will be disastrous, pobody who examines the question dispassionately can for an instant doubt."

BYNUM SPEAKS IN RHODE ISLAND. Providence, R. I., March 26 (Special).-The Demo Hall to-night. The speakers were Charles E. Gorman, condidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Congressman William D. Bynum, of Indiana, and Mark D. Wilbur, of rooklyn. Bynum talked free trade and boomed Cleveand, but did not lisp a word about silver. The Demorats have met with another misfortune in that their legislative candidates from Bristol, Wardwell's home, have declined to run. The candidate for Senator was Charles F. Herreshoff, the boat-builder, and one of the most popular men in Bristol. He chosen Town Councilman by Republican votes. His declination has ruined whatever small chance his party had of electing their legislative ticket from Bristol.

INCREASE OF SALABIES IN MASSACHUSETIS. Boston, March 26.-Governor Russell has signed the ill increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$8,000, to take effect January 1, 1893. He has also signed the bill increasing the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court from \$5,500 to \$7,500.

NOT GUILTY OF SMUGGLING CHINESE. Utica, N. Y., March 26 .- In the United States District Court the case of Richard T. Connell, of Cape Vincent, charged with bringing Chinese into this country from Canada, was given to the jury at 5:30 p. m. yesterday. At the opening of court to-day a sealed verilet of not guilty was returned.

MOVING THE STRANDED WINDERMERE. Asbury Park, N. J., March 26 (Special),-The stranded clipper ship Windermere was moved nearly thirty feet out from the beach to-day by the tug of the Merritt Wrecking Company. She will probably be floated TuesRHODE ISLAND'S BIG FOUR

THE FACTION-RENT DEMOCRACY,

MAYOR HONEY AND HIS RIVALS-A CAMPAIGE FUND WHICH IS NOT EVENLY DIVIDED -REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS - MR. CLEVELAND'S INTERVENTION.

[PROM A STAPP CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Providence, R. I., March 26 .- Rhode Island Demcracy cannot be understood until the relations of its Big Four are explained. The kings, or rather the knaves, of the pack, are two mayors and two rival bosses. They may be sorted as pairs of the same color. Mayor Honey, of Newport, and Boss McNally, of Providence, belong together, and this year, at least, are paired off as the right and left bowers of the Cleveland suit. Mayor Carroll, of Pawtucket, and Boss Brennan, of Providence, are natural allies, and under ordinary circumstances could be counted upon as supporters of Senator Hill. General Brennan has made no secret of his lack of sympathy with the Cleveland canvass. Mayor Carroll has been more reticent than his colleague, but admiration for Mr. Cleveland is an affection which ill comports with his general reputation. Brennan and McNally are political rivals for the control of the Democratic organization. Each hates the other because each stands by his friends and not infrequently knifes his enemies. Each has a sympathetic feeling for Mayor Carroll, of Pawtucket, as a shrewd wire-puller who is content with his local prestige, and does not aspire to manage the State organization. Both are amazed by the effrontery of an inexperienced and ambitious leader like Mayor Honey. of Newport, in assuming political ascendancy in the State. In the Democratic State convention General Brennan was outspoken against committing the delegation to the National Convention, but this policy was adopted mainly through the influence of Mayor Honey and the McNally faction. As soon as the canvass was opened the Providence leaders and their ally in Pawtucket began to suspect that their colleague in Newport was in recret communication with Democratic capitalists in New-York. The mysterious enterprise of "The New York World" in flooding the State with campaign editions and the subsequent announcement of "The New-York Sun" that \$40,000 had been raised among Mr. Cleveland's friends as the first instalment of a fund for carrying Rhode Island opened the eyes of at least three of the Democratic bosses. If any large amount of money was to be thrown into the State by the New-York syndicate, each wanted to have an equal share in dispensing it. Apparently Mayor Honey had got ahead of the other three, had induced them to help in playing his game by committing the State delegation to Mr. Cleveland, and was receiving the earliest remittances from New-York for distribution among his political cronies. Mayor Honey endeavored to divert their attention and to disarm their suspicions by denying the accuracy of "The Sun's" revelation and by issuing a begging appeal for subscriptions in small sums. Mayor Carroll and General Brennan are not satisfied with the Newport Mayor's explanations. They strangly suspect that Mayor Honey has received considerable money from New-York, and has determined to use it in securing the election of his own friends and in promoting his own political ambition. General Brennan and his friends have been greatly embittered by the nomination of Mc-Naily for the General Assembly, and have cried aloud in the columns of "The Telegram" for re-taliation and vengeance upon him. When the Brennan faction are warned that the second in-stalment of the New-York compaign fund may be sent by Mayor Honey to the McNally group and used against themselves, their excitement

is uncontrollable. This brief outline of the faction jealousies prevailing among the Rhode Island Democrats exudes consideration of understudies for political and Isaac Hahn. If the Legislature were to be carried by the Democrats with the aid of a New-York subscription fund controlled by Honey, Congressman Page would have a formidable rival for the nomination for the United States Senate. Mr. Miller is in sympathy with General Brennan; and fuming in secret over his own abasement and the ingratitude of the Democracy. Colonel Hahn, who has not received a coveted nomination, is not only sulking in his tent, but even rallying Hebrew voters in open revolt against the Democratic State and Legislative tickets. The party is rent with fends, factions and dissensions. If the intimations of "The New-York Sun" are unerring, and the campaign and corruption fund in the interest of Mr. Cleveland be increased to \$100,000 and distributed on even terms, harmony may be restored. If the funds collected outside the State are used as at present to promote the ascendancy of the Honey and McNally factions, Democratic defeat is assured in advance of the election. What Republicans cannot now forecast is the amount of money which will be flung into this State next by New-York capitalists in the interest of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. A large Democratic boodle may unite the factions and menace the Republicans with defeat.

On the Republican side there is harmony and nothing else. Since the nomination papers were filed, several changes and withdrawals have been effected by which the Republican chances of earrying the Legislature have been improved. Exeter, where there were serious divisions, united action has been secured. In Bristol, one of the opposing candidates has withdrawn and Republican success is assured. In Scituate, where there were two Republican candidates for the Assembly? one has resigned. In West Greenwich, a Prohibition candidate has withdrawn and facilitated the election of a Republican. There is only one town in the State where there are two Republican tickets for the General Assembly. This is Middletown, where the Republican majority is so large that a Democrat cannot be elected. Prohibition candidates for the Legislature have been nominated for Providence and nearly all the towns of the State. There is not likely to be any increase of the Prohibition vote this year, but in closely contested districts it will be strong enough to involve second elections where majorities are lacking the first time. The election of a Re-publican Legislature is confidently expected as the result of the vigorous splaking canvass to be conducted during the next ten days. This will be a great victory since it will secure the re-election of Senator Aldrich; but it will not suffice to determine the trend of the Presidential year. The election of the Republican State ticket by majority of the popular vote is the result which the party leaders are now hoping to accomplish by

Senator Aldrich told me this morning that he felt extremely confident of success. The canvace is receiving his personal direction, and is in excellent condition. He predicted the election of both the Legislature and the State officers by the Republicans, and seemed to be wholly satisfied with the political situation. Mr. Goodwin, the chairman of the State Committee, was equally emphatic in declaring that everything was working smoothly on the Republican side, that there were neither divisions nor factions, and that the ticket headed by Mr. Brown would have a plurality and possibly a majority. I also found Mr. Brown to be in a most cheerful mood, and inclined to regard the battle as being well in hand. The prospect for Republican success has improved the prospect for Republican success has improved steadily during the week now closing. Another week of active canvassing, during which Governor McKinley, ex-Speaker Reed, Secretary Tracy, Senator Frye, ex-Congressman Horr and others are to take part, will fire the Republicans with enthusiasm. Arrangements for mass-meetings in every town and ward of the State have been made by